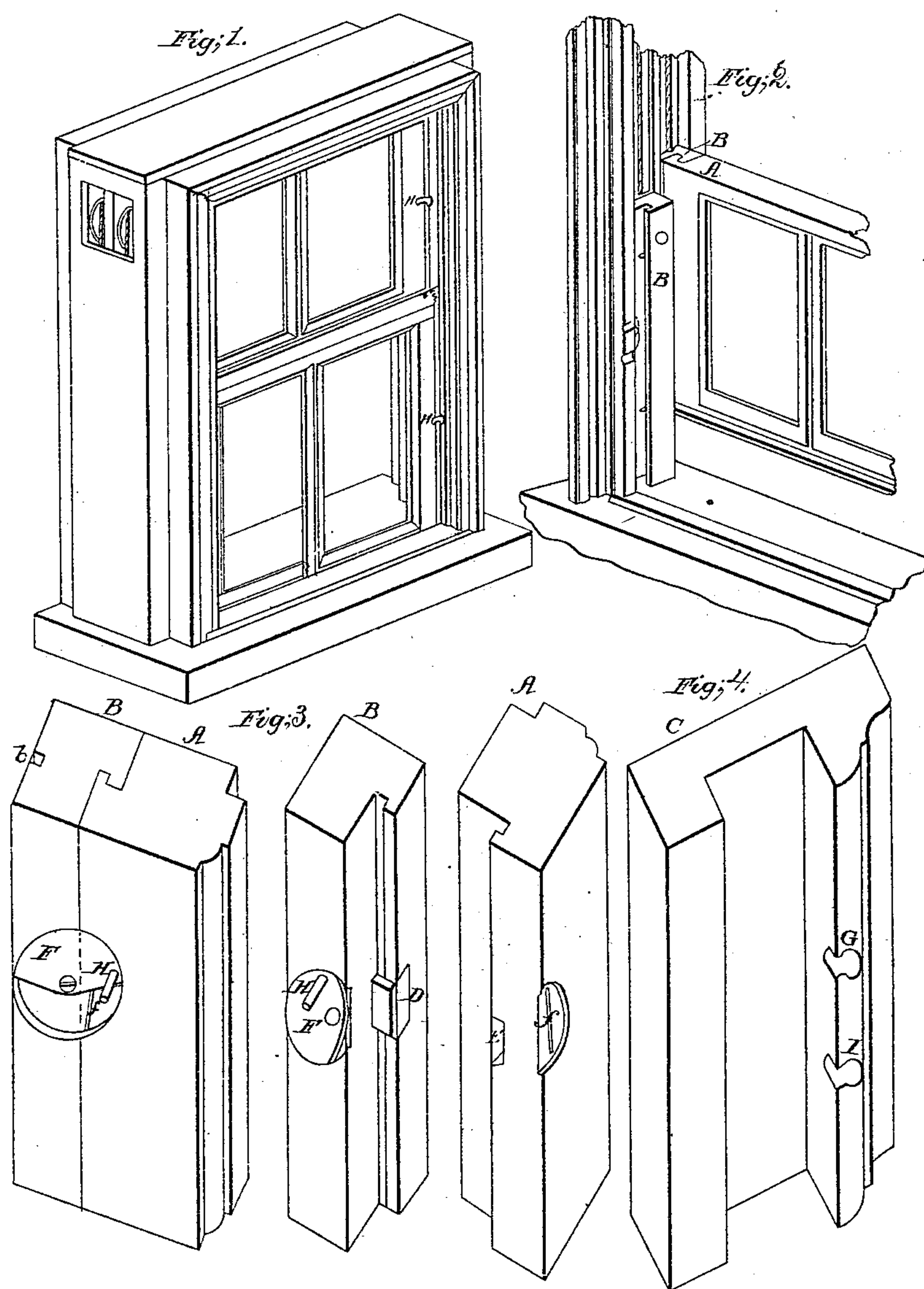


A. ISKE.  
WINDOW SASH AND FASTENER.

No. 61,433.

Patented Jan. 22, 1867.



Witnesses;  
Chas. H. Bailey  
Jacob Stauffer.

Inventor,  
Anthony Iske

# United States Patent Office.

ANTHONY ISKE, OF LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

*Letters Patent No. 61,433, dated January 22, 1867.*

## IMPROVED WINDOW SASH AND FASTENER.

*The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.*

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, ANTHONY ISKE, of the city of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and improved mode of constructing Window Sash; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an ordinary case and sash, with my improvements in place.

Figure 2, portions of a window, with the lower sash removed from the extra strip B, which remains in the sliding groove or chamber in the casing; the upper sash drawn down to show the union of the extra strip, B, with the frame A, of the sash or window frame.

Figure 3 shows a portion of the extra strip B, locked to a portion of the sash A, full thickness for an ordinary window; also, the same pieces separated to show them in different points of view.

Figure 4 shows two notches cut into the moulding of the casing of the window, for locking and unlocking the union of pieces A B, from or to each other, as well as to the casing C.

As window sash operated by cords and pulleys are now in general use, it is found exceedingly difficult to wash the outside of windows in the upper stories, and always requiring the services of a regular glazier, with his fixtures, to replace a broken pane of glass from the outside, as the sash cannot be taken out without detaching the cords, much to the injury of the same or the sash, as is frequently experienced; even when cords are not attached, the side strips are often so firmly united with the paint as to frequently break in being removed so that the sash can be taken out for washing or repairing.

The object of this invention is to obviate these difficulties, and to provide a simple means of uniting the sash with cords and pulleys, (or without them,) in such a manner that the sash will perform all its functions and yet be readily taken out and replaced into the casing.

To accomplish this desirable object, I simply employ an extra side piece or strip, B; this can be easily applied to windows made on the old plan, with a strip of the wood removed from the sides, and the hook tongue and groove ploughed on. Fig. 3, B, shows the union of this extra strip with the sash A, as also separated, clearly indicating the joint of said tongue and groove; these and the casing prevent them from yielding laterally. To prevent a vertical slip, a bush or check-piece D is inserted into the piece B, (one or more,) a corresponding notch, E, is cut out of the sash-joining A, or a peg may be inserted at several points in the groove of B, with corresponding holes in A (fig. 2.) The tongue and groove prevent the pieces also from separating outwards, but will readily come apart by drawing the sash A inwards, to bind them together in all directions. A turning latch, F, with a handle, H, is affixed upon the extra slip B, so that it can be turned over upon the sash or frame A, which locks them together firmly in every direction, as if both constituted one piece of the ordinary sash. Two notches, G and I, (fig. 4,) are made in the moulding of the casing C. When the handle H, of the turning latch F, is turned into the upper notch G, the sash will lift out, said notch being so placed that the lower sash is first raised above the water-strip on the sill. This notch also holds the extra strips B in their place in the casing, so that the weights cannot jerk them up when the sash is removed, (from the lower sash at least.) The other or lower notch, I, answers for locking not only the parts A B together, but both jointly to the casing, so that the window cannot be raised. When the handle H (or turning knob) is in the position shown in the union of A B, (fig. 3,) the sash is free to move, but still united to the extra strip. *f* shows a metallic strip on which the latch moves, but the latch may be cast with a box and fitted on a pivot; the box or base, made in two parts, to be let into the wood, of a neat and ornamental pattern. The cords of the pulleys are inserted through the upper portion of the extra strips; a groove, *b*, being cut out next the casing for the protection of the cord, to prevent friction; this also affords great simplicity and facility for connecting the cords. The sash and casing, cord and pulleys, may be of any desired style, to suit the taste of the architect or builder. I claim no further novelty than the construction or employment of an extra strip B, combined and used substantially, in connection with the sash, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

I am aware that side springs in the casing and various devices have been employed with a view of removing the sash; but I am not aware of any mode yet adopted that meets with full approbation. The plan herein specified meets the decided approval of all who have examined the same, and cannot help but meet with general favor, and is the result, after numerous trials and many approximating plans, too numerous to enumerate.



Hence, I do not confine myself to the exact mode of joining or locking the extra piece to the sash, (which piece is of course always of the length and thickness of the side of the sash to which it is made to fit) a shorter strip might be used, but it would not make a symmetrical job.

I do not claim the employment of sliding bars, when such are so arranged that the sash must be inclined in order to catch into metallic strips above, and held below by a spring latch on each side.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The tongue-and-groove connection of the strip B with the sides A of the sash, in combination with the turning button, for either locking both parts A B together so as to move up and down jointly, or for locking both to the casing, the whole arranged and operating in the manner and for the purpose specified.

ANTHONY ISKE.

Witnesses:

CHAS. R. FRAILEY,  
JACOB STAUFFER.